Evening Papers combined.

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#### NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1889.

#### MARTIAL LAW IN SAMOA. HIGH-HANDED DOINGS OF THE GER-

MAN OFFICERS. American and Stritish Residents Threatened with Arrest and Trial by Court Martial—The Captain of the Nipsic Makes Wigorous Protest—A British Subject Netzed and Held as a Prisoner Until his Release was Peremptorily Demanded-Suspicion that the United States Mall has Been Opened and the Government Cipher Obtained by the Germans-Brit-ish Vessels Detained Under Guard and Not Allowed to Land Goods Except at the German Company's What

the German Company's Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 .- The steamship Mariposa, which arrived here yesterday from left the island of Tutuilla on Feb. 1. and brings official reports of the United States Consul and American naval officers of the action of the German naval forces in Samoa since the engagement of Dec. 18, which were promptly forwarded to Washington. At the time of the departure of the Mariposa, the necessity for the presence of the American men-of-war ordered to the scene is claimed to have been urgent, as the operations of the Germans were directed more against the Americans and English residents than against Ma-

tasfa and his forces.

John Christafferson, paymaster of the American man-of-war Nipsic, who returned from Samos on the Mariposa, having obtained leave of absence, said he believed that affairs would end in war unless action is quickly taken by the American Government. Close watch has to be kept on the German war vessels to prewent any overt act on their part, while the Americans on land are compelled to put up with repeated insults from the German portion of the population. It is openly charged in the Islands that Dr. Knappe. who has charge of the Post Office, opens the United States mails, only delivering those he sees fit. Both American and British citizens at Samoa have denounced Knappe. Personal feeling against him is very bitter. It is even declared that Knappe had succeeded in obtaining the United States Government's secret cipher, for in a number of instances when the Government despatches of aprivate nature had been sent through the department. it has afterward been discovered that they had een tampered with.

On the afternoon of Jan. 15 a boat belonging to former United States Vice-Consul E. L. Hamilton, manned by two natives, was seized by an armed boat from the German ship Adler while in the neutral water of Apia harbor. The boat was afterward released, and when an explanation was demanded by Consul Blacklock. Consul Knappe reported that it was because the boat had not displayed any national flag. The English merchant steamer Richmond arrived in Apia harbor just before dark on the 18th. The Vice-Consul received no news, and tention of the American Government to protect its citizens.

On 1 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 19 the Bichmond was boarded by a crew of armed boats from the Adler. The officer in command informed the Captain of the Richmond that war had been declared by the Gormans against Samoa, that the narbor had been blookaded, and that martial iaw had been declared in Samoa. The Captain was jurther told that no freight would be allowed to be taken from the Richmond unless taken directly to the wharf of the German Trading and Planting Company, which would be opened and the propriety of admitting it to Samoa would be passed upon by Herr Beckmann, manager of the German firm, and a person who was i nno way connected with the German Government in an official capacity. A small boat from the Adler was anchored about 100 yards astern of the Bichmond for the purpose of preventing any freight being landed, and also to interrupt any best going to or coming from the vessel, and ascertain the reason of their presence in the neighborhood of the ship.

Boom after 9 o'clock in the morning the following proclamation, printed in English and German, but not in Samoan, was issued by the German Consul: tention of the American Government to pro-

By order of the imperial German Government, I berewith produin the state of war for Samoau Islands. Any sasistance to rebels will be punished by martial law, prespective of any nationality. Introduction of contraband goods of war is prohibited. All vessels and boats are liable to be searched by the sutherfittes. The police of Apia henceforth will act under instructions from the imperial German Governments. Readlents of Apia are requested to assist in keeping law and order.

Dr. Raspra, Imperial German Consel.

Aria, Jan 18, 1880.

This peculiarly worded document was looked Ger pon with surprise by both the United States

and the British Consul. Half in hour after the document had been issued a boat at the work of the British Consul. Half in hour after the document had been issued a beat at the which had gone alongside the Richmond to obtain freight, was seled by the German guard boat and secured near the vessel. When the fact of the selizure was reported to Vice-Consul Blacklock some time afterward, he communicated with Capt. Mullan, who wrote to Capt. Frits of the Adler demanding an explanation of the selizure, and asking that the boat be at once released. The German Captain replied that Germany had declared war against Samos had released. The German Captain replied that Germany had declared war against Samos had released to land his goods at the German wharf and allow them to be examined by Mr. Beekmann before they were delivered to an American. At 3 P. M. the German Captain consented that the boat be released, and allowed Moret co land a few head of cattle and sheep at his own wharf, but insisted that all other than live freight be landed at the wharf of the German firm.

The German firm.

The German Germany had declared war against Samos, and also if martial law existed. After several hours the German Consul has proclaimed martial law for Samos and lass of the declaration of war. Capt. Mullan that war had not been declared by German, The German Captain informed Capt. Mullan that war had not been declared by German, The German Captain informed Capt. Mullan that war had not been declared by German, The German Captain informed Capt. Mullan that war had not been declared by German, The German Captain informed Capt. Mullan that war had not been declared by German, The German Captain informed Capt. Mullan that war had not been declared by German, The German Captain informed Capt. Mullan that war had not been declared by German, When the Confedence on the Nigole had cocasion to pay an official visit to the Adler. Solve the British as hours of the Germans. On the afternoon of the Solve the British and the German war to the selectio

arrived from Wellington. N. Z., early on the morning of the German Consul. On the afternoon of the same day the German Consul went to Matanta's camp and was received by the latter's chiefs. Matanta not appearing, the German Consul told them that a declaration of war and establishment of martial law had been directed arainst all English residents of Samos who had been giving Matanta evil advices and assistance against the German, who were only anxious to be good friends with all Samosans. In case Matanta and his people efused to make peace, and the German Consul, the Emperor of Germany had given him authority to send for all men-of-war, solders, and cannon he desired, to make war. The chiefs informed the Consul they would make no terms of peace unless a promise was given in writing, made in the presence of the Consuls, that Tamase's and Brandels would be sent out of the country, and assurances given that German, would not attempt to take advantage of king Matanta and his Government after it was established. They asked for two weeks in which to consider the German Consul's proposition. It had previously been arranged that two weeks, time should be demanded in order that time might be given the arrival of new from the United States is regard to what action the Government had taken concerning Samoa. The Samoans based all their hopes for rescue from the German consul Blacklock addressed a letter to Dr. Knappe on Jan. 21 asking positively whether the imperial German Government had declared war against Samoa, and also why King Matanta and his men were referred to by the German Government had declared war against Samoa on the consul are receive police centrol in Samoa.

Vice-Consul Blacklock addressed a letter to Dr. Knappe on Jan. 21 asking positively whether the imperial German Government had declared war against Samoa on the recognized as the King of Samoa by the German Government. He imperial German Government had declared war against Matanta and his followers, and that they were referred to be the German Governmen

arms and ammunition of which no information had been given was to be seized and the owner or owners of the same punished by imprisonment or by deportation.

Capt. Mulian wrote some vigorous letters to Capt. Fritz on the evening of the 24th protesting in the name of the United States Government against the latter's proclamation of the previous day concerning the police in Apis. The Government of Tamasses, said Capt. Mulian had nover been recognized by the United States Government. As to the possession of the firearms by American residents of Apia no power has authority to take possession of them unless used against a friendly power or while in transit for such use. Capt. Mulian also said that in his opinion the condition and state of war in Samoa, did not warrant martial law being proclaimed. The civil courts in Apia still existed and were in operation, and if any citizen offended against law they could be tried there. Martial law could not arise from threatened invasion: the necessity must be actual and present and invasion real. Referring again to the proclamation concerning firearms and threatening imprisonment and deportation. Capt. Mulian said that even if necessity for martial law had arisen this proclamation of Capt. Fritz in regard to firearms was an unprebedented, uncalled for, and a surprising one, and one which would astonish elitzens of all free countries. Capt. Mulian added that he would call the attention of his tovernment specially to this proclamation. which was without warrant of law in a free Government of the home Government of Great Britain. The Sydney Star of Jan. 18 says: The Government of the bome Government of Great Britain. The Sydney Star of Jan. 18 says: The Government of the bome Government of Great Britain. The Sydney Star of Jan. 18 says: The Government of the home Government of Great Britain shows a destrubance, and severely criticise the inaction of the home Government of Great Britain. The Sydney Star of Jan. 18 says: The Government of the numarrantable deposition and deportation

Germans, and it seems more than probable that if the patriotic leader, Matana, is left to deal with the forces of the usurpers, the latter will very soon be overthrown. It is sincerely to be hoped that the American Admiral will arrive in time to prevent the defeat of that patriotic army. If the forces of Admiral Rimberly be not sufficient to accomplish this, the British Admiral in these waters would be justified in lending his assistance. The conduct of Germany throughout this matter is not likely to cause her presence in the Pacific to be welcome to the people of Australia."

No further mail advices can be expected from the Samoan Islands until March 16, when the steamship Zealandia will arrive with information to the close of the present month. In the mean time Admiral Rimberly, with the Trenton, reënforced by the Vandalla, will have reached Apia, and possibly the Omaha from the Asiatic station. New Zealand and Australian papers express the belief that Admiral Kimberly will be able to reëstablish the rights of American clizens as soon as he arrives.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—It is said that the Government is willing to effect a settlement of the Samoan question upon the basis of the United States Government's proposal at the Washington conference, namely, the establishment of a joint American, German, and English control over the Samoan Government through the Consuls of the three countries at Apia.

#### THE MYSTERY OF A GAS WELL.

Remarkable Tragedy Occurring in the Bowels of the Earth. LITCHFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17. - Yesterday morning, while Sam Varner, head driller for the Litchfield Natural Gas Company, was at work at a well the drill got stuck. The drill is a large bar of steel, weighing about a half ton, and is drawn up by a windlass, then dropped, sometimes as much as fifty feet. This drill forces its way through thick strata of rock, and is often sunk to the depth of 3,000

This drill forces its way intolight links strata of rock, and is often sunk to the depth of 3,000 feet. The well had been sunk about 300 feet. Varner worked for nearly an hour before he could get the drill free, and he then brought it to the surface and was astonished to discover that it was covered with blood, as was the rope for several feet above the drill.

The penderous bar of steel had punctured the life out of something far down in the bowels of the earth. Varner placed his sar to the mouth of the tubing, and could plainly hear a roaring sound. While he was in this posture a voice came up, "You have killed somebody down here," and Varner and his assistant made for the village at a rapid rate, and told their story. People flocked to the well and examined the bloody evidence of the subterranean tragedy. A physician and a chemist both declared that the red clots on the drill tip were blood, but could not tell whether it was human or not Late in the evening the mystory was explained by the presentation of the following bill by the Litchfield Coal Company:

"Litchfield Natural Gas Company, Dr.

"To one mule killed by gas company's drill this day, \$50.

"And, fellow citizens, there was never a more faithful or useful mule; in a coal mine than old Tom, who has met so tragic a death."

Belle Starr's Diary. St. Louis, Feb. 17 .- Advices from the In-Starr, the female bandit of the Territory, has been obtained from the Starr ranch. Belle in-tended to publish it as an autoblography. The diary is replete with turilling incidents of per-sonal alcentures, but the most remarkable feature is disciousnes concerning crimes in Texas and the indian Territory which will tend to arrive that indocent men have been sentenced. The names of prominent persons are connected with certain crimes in recent years. Some of the sketches are lively and humorous. Starr, the female bandit of the Territory, has

humorous. Capt. Wissmann's Expedition. Benrin, Feb. 17.—Capt. Wissmann will stop in Egypt on his way to Zanzibar for the pur-pose of calleting troops for his expedition. He will make his headquarters at Dar-es-Salem.

The mass of ponderous machinery cutting grinding forging and purching the tone of iron and steel componing the Marrin Safes presents a room well worth a vigit to their works on fouth 5th av.—460.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET HERE ARE THE GENTLEMEN WHO ARE EXPECTED TO ENTER IT.

Harrison's Choice, it is Said, Will Neither Placate his Enemies Nor Satisfy his Friends-Rumblings of Hoosler Discon-tent-The President Elect Said to Have

Neither Sought Nor Accepted Advice. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17,-Barring possible declinations on the part of some of the men selected and scarcely possible changes of mind

on the part of Gen. Harrison, the next Cabinet will be as follows: Secretary of State-James Gillespie Blaine of

Secretary of the Treasury-William Windom of Minnesota. Secretary of War-Jere Rusk of Wisconsin. Secretary of the Navy-John R. Thomas of

Illinois. Secretary of the Interior-John Willock No. ble of Missouri Postmaster-General-John Wanamaker of

Attorney-General-William Henry Harrison Miller of Indiana.

Secretary of Agriculture-Warner Miller of New York.

This make-up of the Cabinet has been settled since yesterday, when the acceptance by Mr. Windom of the Treasury Department made it possible to proceed with the choice of men the three or four minor places that had been held open pending the settlement of the question as to the disposition of the Treasury Department. Of the eight it is understood that Blaine, Windom, Rusk, Noble, Wansmaker, and Miller of Indiana have already practically accepted the places for which the are set down. There is some doubt yet as to Thomas, and, it is understood, a little as to whether Warner Miller will be contented with the post of distributor of seeds.

Some time ago, a man near enough to Gen Harrison to be classed as one of the family. said to a well-known Republican who was about to call upon the President elect:

to get out of the General's head an idea that I am aireid has been getting lodgment there recently. I am very much afraid that he is going to try to placate his enemies instead of sticking to his friends."

To-night when the above list of the Cabinet was shown to one of the partles to this conver-

"To all appearance Gen. Harrison's aim has been neither to placate his enemies nor to stick to his friends, and if he appoints that Cabinot he will have succeeded admirably."

If the feeling here among the men who have ever since the Convention last summer been vaunting their confidence in the sound judgment and vigorous, not to say rigorous, backbone of Benjamin Harrison is any indication of what the feeling will be throughout the country upon the announcement of the Cabinet, there is a heap of lively music in store for President Harrison. The Hoosier Republicans first hesitated in their adoration of Harrison when they were compelled to admit that Blaine was to be hecretary of State. They had scarcely braced themselves up after this with the consoling idea that perhaps it was merely another evidence of the integrity of their favorite's backbone that he dared to take up Blaine, when the rumor of Windom's chances began to be noised about. No true Hoosier Republican would believe such a thing of Ben flarrison, however, and even after Mr. Windom's visit here yesterday there were many who still refused to believe that he was to be in the Cabinet. News has been leaking out fast in the pust twenty-four hours, however, and now that the addition of Noble Wanamaker, and W.H. H. Miller to the list is assured, the Hoosier confidence in the State's first President is shattered into ragged framments of profone indignation.

The list of the full Cabinet was shown this evening to a liepublican of national standing, who has had the reputation of being "very close" to the President elect. He refused a first to believe that there was any possibility of the Cabinet being constructed in that way, but when information was obtained, he had to admit that it was at least semi-official. He talked with great reluctance upon the subject, but manifested unmistakable oxasperation.

"Well, now, see here," he said. "I want you to understand that I'm not kicking. I have no complaint to make: but I will say that this news is the confirmation o sation, he remarked: "To all appearance Gen. Harrison's aim has been neither to placate his enemies nor to stick

of bigger men than we are. But the difficulty is that he has shut himself up alone, and has sought nobody's advice.

"We here in Indiana have talked so much about his inderendence of character and his backbone that he has come to think that he is wiser than the aggregated wisdom of the leaders of the party in the nation. Just look at it. With whom has he consulted about his Cabinet? First, there was John Wanamaker, who achieved political fame by the quick and easy way of raising a potl of money for campaign expenses, and who six months ago was of no account politically, even in his own ward or precinct. Then there was William Windom, who hadn't been heard of, politically, since his own State repudiated him years ago; and lastly, there was J. W. Noble, and Lord knows who he is. These are the only men who came here upon Cabinet business through any action of his own, except Allison, who wouldn't have it, and the Cabinet talk with Allison never extended beyond the place that he wanted Allison to fill.

"Frank Hiscock came here and was sent

his own, except Allison, who wouldn't have it, and the Cabinet talk with Allison never extended beyond the place that he wanted Allison to fill.

"Frank Hiscock came here and was sent away snubbed. Levi P. Morton came and had a very pleasant time, but was taken no further into the confidence of the President elect than any other merely personal triend. Quay came here, made his demand, got what he wanted, and then was snubbed off short when he started to talk of other matters in reference to the Cabinet.

"And against these, just look at the men who have had no share in the work of making the Cabinet. Bintie, Edmunds. Sherman, Evarts, Depew. Platt, Warner Miller, Phelps, McKniley, Reed, Why, there are a dozen of them whose position in the party makes them the men best fitted to advise concerning a matter of viral importance to the party. If the reception his Cabinet will get doesn't make him realize his mistake in ignoring the party leaders and taking up an assortment of nobedies that will rival Gen. Grant's lirst Cabinet, then we are in for just such another bull-headed Administration as that of Cleveland, and a less harmonious one, because there are more big men on the Republican size in a position to harass and worry the President than there have been of similar Democrats during the last lour years. Already friction has developed in the Senate believe in the Senate believe in the last will in or excite so much comment in Indiana as might be expected. The Republicans and the President elect. What will it be after he gets in office with this choice collection of advisers about him?

"The appointment of W. H. H. Miller as Attorney-General, It it should finally be made, with not excite so much comment in Indiana as might be expected. The Republicans of the Senate believe as to have no recresentative in the State was to have no recresentative in

simply as a personal aid to the President, and not with the idea of looking after Hoosier Polities.

Notody here had ever heard of Noble until he was brought out as a Cabinet possibility on the strength of a casual remark dropped by the President elect, but information comes from St. Louis that there is much surprise there over the choice, and that there are personal reasons which until Noble for a place of so much reasons which until Noble for a place of so much reasons bibly as the Interior Department. These rumors may be unfounded, however, as Gen. Harrison has said that he had been personally acquainted with Gen. Noble ever since they attended the same college.

It is, however, said in layor of Noble that he will be very satisfactory to the Republicans of Missouri. At any rate, it is said that John B. Henderson of Missouri, who, it was supposed, would be the Missouri man in the Cabinet, if there was any, has written here within a few days that the use of his name had been entirely without any authority from him, and that he would be very well satisfied with the selection of Noble. Just why it makes any particular difference whether Missouri Republicans are placeted or not does not appear at this stage of the game.

There is nothing just good words for Uncle

Jerry Rusk's rugged honesty and straightforwardness, whatever doubt there may be as to his ability as an advisor upon matters of national importance. In a Cabinet up to the ordinary standard he would be taken as a matter of course, and classed among those eminently respectable personages, the "minor members." As he seeks likely, however, to be the third or fourth mak, in point of ability, in the Cabinet, he will have a comparative prominence which has not heretofore been accorded him in the party councils, and which may embarrass the honest old fellow.

The fact that Mr. John R. Thomas has just retired from Congress on account of ill health makes people here wonder at his being chosen for a place so arduous as that which Mr. Whitney is to vacate. There are also whispers of a personal interest held by Mr. Thomas that might clash with the disinterested performance of his duties, and it is understood that upon those rumors is based the doubt as to whether some one else may, not after, all be chosen in his place.

#### NOT A SQUARE RACE.

Lottle Stanley Says She Hasn't Got the Stake Which She Thought She Had Won.

The six-days' bicyclerace in Madison Square Garden turns out to have been a hipprodome exhibition, and Miss Lottle Stanley, thought she had won a good stake, finds that she was racing on salary. There was a mighty lively meeting of some of the girls with their managers in a room of the Madison Avenue Hotel last night at which Miss Stapley squarely raised the issue of veracity between Mr. Troy and herself. Troy is from Pittsburg. and was personal manager for several of the girls.

The meeting lasted for more than six hours and when THE SUN reporter left at midnight the point was as far from a settlement as ever. Fifteen persons were present, among them all the girls who had ridden in the race save Miss Armand, who was sick in bed at the Ashland House, and the Misses Oakes and Van Blumen, who were quartered at the Putnam House, under the management of Bart Miller.

Manager William O'Brien, it appears, made a contract with Mr. Troy, who manages eight young women bleyels riders, including Miss Lottie Stanley, and Mr. Bert Miller, who represents Misses Von Blumen and Oaks, to furnish riders for a six-day race, eight hours daily to be contested at Madison Square Garden, the stipulation being that they should receive 40 per cent. of the admission receipts. Mr. O'Brien did not know what arrangements Messrs. Troy and Miller had made with the young women in their charge, but Mr. Tom Eck was paid \$300 to have Miss Louise Armaindo of Omaha come on and give an exhibition of her powers as a rider. Unfortunately she was taken ill and could be present only a part of the time. About the third or fourth day some of Mr. Troy's girls approached Mr. O'Brien, saying that they feared Mr. Troy would not do "the square thing by them." as Miss Stanley expressed it last evening, and they asked him to see that they were not imposed upon. Miss Stanley gives this account of the trouble: "When they engaged me to come to New York and race! was promised that there would be 1,500 to divide in prizes, and that if I won! I should receive \$500. My mother wouldn't consent to my coming, and Mr. Troy or his representative paid her \$50 to sign a paper permitting me to race in New York, as I am but 17 years old, and there, in her presence, my two brother-in-laws also being in the room, he assured me that I should have \$250, win or lose." come on and give an exhibition of her

assured me that I should have \$250, win or lose."

Mr. Troy interrupted the young champlon to say: "Haven't I got a contract with you, in which you promise to ride in any race I may designate for \$25 a week. I to pay you \$10 a week while you are idle, the agreement to run for one year from last month?"

Miss Stanley acknowledged that she had signed such a paper, but that Mr. Troy had broken his part of the contract by fallure to it we up to its articles. She says she rode in a 100-mile race in Brooklyn recently and has never received a cent for it, although she won light price. never received a cent for it, although she won first prize.

Mr. Troy started to tell the reporter how he had taught Miss Stepley whose real name, by the way, is Jessie 1. Bardlin, how to ride, had paid her expenses about the country, and now she wanted the earth. Miss Stanley burst into tears, and vehemently declared that she wouldn't take a cent less than \$250 in settlement, and if she didn't get it she would attach the bleyeles and a portion of the percentage still in Manager O'Brien's hands. She declared that she nearly killed herself in order to win the race, and wanted to know if it was reasonable to suppose that she would ride as she did 157.555.

telling the truth, and Mr. Troy said she was romancing.

Mr. O'Brien during the week paid out \$1,300 for the expenses of the troupe, and a check for the balance of \$812.05 had been made out by himself and partner Holland, payable to Mr. Troy. When Miss Stanley forbade Mr. O'Brien to pay the \$812.05 to Troy. Mr. O'Brien had the check drawn in his own name, and awaited developments.

The other girls under Troy's management said that they would accept the \$55 their contract called for, but all agreed that if they had won they would have expected something more.

Troy acknowledged that he had promised Miss Stanley said she would not go to bed until she got her \$250.

#### KNABE'S MANAGER A SUICIDE.

Herman F. Keidel Shoots Himself in the Pifth Avenue Store,

Herman F. Keidel, manager of the New Fork branch of William Knabe & Co.'s piano business, a member of the Lotes Club, and a familiar figure among music lovers, shot himself in the head some time between 7 o'clock on Saturday night and 8 o'clock yesterday morning. About 8% o'clock in the morning Harry Campani, a bronze-faced Italian man of all work in the plane store, went around with Mr. Keidel's breakfast on a small tray Mr. Keidel lived in the basement of the store at 112 Fifth avenue. The front basement is di-

with Mr. Keidel lived in the basement of the store at 112 Fifth avenue. The front basement is divided by a board partition. Two-thirds of it is used as a storeroom, and the other third was Keidel's alceping room. The basement is a keidel's alceping room, and not inding Mr. Keidel there went to the back basement. This is a large barren room, containing only a bath tub and a long marble-topped wash basin. Behind the basin hung a large mirror. On the floor in front of it was the dead body of Mr. Keidel. He had nothing on but a hath robe and slippers. By his side lay a buildog revolver with one chamber emutiod. The builet had entered his right temple, and he had stood in front of the mirror to live it.

Campani ran around to the Thirlith street police station with the news. Deputy Coroner Jonkins gave George L. Orme, a personal friend of the dead man, a sermit to remove the body to an undertaker's.

Mr. Keidel was born in Beigium about 52 years ago. He was a linguist and musician. Nearly sixteen years ago, he was employed by Mr. William Knabe, founder of the business in Baitimore, to start a branch in this city and take charge of it. Shortly after the opening of the Fifth avenue store here Weber opened a rival store, and the well-remembered plane war was waged merrily. In April, 1874. Mr. Keidel joined the Lotos Club. For many rears be was a figure in the entertainments given by the club, and was of the musical committee at the reception given in the Academy of Music in March, 1875.

Por about three months Mr. Keidel had been subject to attacks of melancholy. Husiness werry, it is supposed, brought it on. The building at 112 Fifth avenue had been sold, and he had been unsuccessful in his search for mother suitable store. He left the office at 10 o'dock on Saturday moraina, and ran ground town for three hours attending to business. At 1 c'clock he had luncheon with Mr. Orme at Martinelli's, a

SPLIT AFTER A FIST FIGHT.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION BREAKS INTO TWO PIECES.

Vice-Chairman Conklin Singged a Socialist and Chairman Jablinowsky Led the Socialists Out of the Hall Forever.

The squabble in the Central Labor Union over the Socialist charge that five delegator. Edward Finklestone, Isaac Wood, John G. Jones, John Morrison and R. P. Davis, had been bribed by Secretary A. E. Selfert of the Lager Beer Brewers' Association to lift the boycott upon pool beer, resulted yesterday in a fist fight in the messing in Clarendon Hall, and a withdrawal of the Socialist delegates from the Central Labor Union for ever and ever. They have set up a Central Labor Union of their own, and got out a circular asking all unions desiring to return to the first principles of the Central Labor Union, and to get rid of rascals. politicians, and professional labor men to come

with them. The Socialists have reiterated their charge until half a dozen libel suits have been begun They were for driving the men they accused from the ranks of organized labor. They demanded at a secret meeting three wooks ago that the Central Labor Union should expel the five. The five demanded specific charges and

Yesterday a committee of seven was to b chosen to go over the mass of testimony and formulate charges. Ludwig Jabilnowsky, Socialist. was made Chairman of yesterday's meeting. This was a big thing for the Socialists, and they tried to fix things up so that Jablinowsky could appoint the committee. They lost, It was settled that the meeting

should elect the committee.

The meeting was hard at work choosing this committee. Edward Conklin. as Vice-Chairman, had to look after the rear part of the hall and to preserve order among the delegates there. Delegates were bobbing up all around

and putting in nominations. Bandolph J. Walker was named. Walker is a delegate from the Journeymen Barbers' Union. and he desired to be excused from serving on the committee, for the reason that his friend. Mr. Edward Finklestone, a barber, was one of the accused. Thereupon Henry Stucks, a delegate of Furniture Workers' Union. No. 7, stood up and relied:

"You are a flar; you know it; you are in with the boodlers." "You are a flar: you know it; you are in with the boodiers."

Vice-Chairman Conklin was on hand at once to calm Sturcks. He said later that was the third time he had had to calm Sturcks. This time he "slugged" Sturcks twice, and Sturcks fell upon the floor with Conklin on top. Delegates rose and rushed toward the combatants, who were pounding each other flereely. There were more Socialists in that immediate neighborhood, and seeing this Conklin astutely whirled Sturcks over on top of him, and the Socialists kicked the uppermost man.

Reporters are not present at these meetings, but they are informed that John G. Jones, a walking delegate of the Progressive Fainters, went tearing about the outskirts of the crowd yelling:

"Where's the man that 'it my friend Conklin?" The Socialists say that Jones hit Delegate Henry Stied:

R. P. Davis, walking delegate of the operative painters, stood upon a chair and urged on the combatants.

"Give it to the Dootch divvilst" he cried.
"It's the last chance ye'll have."

R. P. Davis, walking delegate of the operative painters, stood upon a chair and urged on the combatants.

"Give it to the Dootch divvils!" he cried. "It's the last chance ye'll hare."

John O'Shay, a brawny delegate from the Insurance League, said roaring with laughter: "I never saw the loike since I left home." Ludwig Jablinowsky, the Chairmman, rose in his might upon the platform and declared the meeting ajourned. He invited all unions desiring to reform their Central Labor Union to follow him out of the hall. James P. Archibald, the paperhanger, pushed his way in among the fighters and separated them. Jablinowsky had then marshalled his forces, and they were making for the door. Ernest Kurschunder, the Browers Union secretary, was down the frontsteps ahead of Jablinowsky. Fifty delegates from twenty-five unions went out. This does not represent the total Socialist strongth in the Central Labor Union. Ernest Bohm, the corresponding secretary, went out with the Socialists. The representatives of fifty-seven unions remained.

Conklin, the Vice-Chairman, took up the gavel. He said that Sturcks, The remains of the Central Labor Union approved of his action. They chose John J. Doyle for Chairman, in place of Jablinowsky, and Harvey Collins, in place of Bohm, for corresponding secretary. They elected their committee of seven, and this is it. Robert Borrait, Matthew Barr, Walter Keech, William Hastings, Ed Conklin, James P. Archibald, and William Melntyre. But they talk of dropping the inquiry. A doubt was raised as to the likelihood that the Socialists would surrender the \$595 of alleged bribe money that they hold as an exhibit. It was decided that the committee should ask for it. was raised as to the likelihood that the So-inlists would surrender the \$595 of alleged bribe money that they hold as an exhibit. It was decided that the committee should ask for it.

Assemblyman James P. Graham of Brooklyn called to speak a kind word for his conspiracy bill. He said that he had been told that the Central Labor Union was opposed to it. He said it was much like the law now in force, only it made whatever was lawful for one person to do lawful for two or more to do. The Central Labor Union tried to thank him, but he would not have it. Then they tried to endorse his bill, but Isaac Wood said it could not do that even. The whole matter was in the hands now of the Troy Conference Committee. The Bocialists went to Bock's Hall, \$85 Bowers, Jablinowski resumed his Chairmanship. Thirty-two unions responded to a call of the roll. Hesolutions were passed of gratification at cutting loose from the "booders." They declared that the Central Labor Union had long been "a synonym of corruntion," and they called upon all unions to join in bringing about a purification of the labor movement.

#### HUMORS OF THE POLICE COURTS. Pretty, and Sells Whickey and Tells the

Truth. Justice Murray never sat in judgment over a much prettier sulprit than Louise Schreeder of 1,514 Avenue A. who stoed before him in the Harlein Court Avenue A, who stood before him in the Harlem Court yesterday morning. She was held for violation of the Excise law. When the Justice asked her if she sold whiskey yesterday morning to Detective Dugan when he entered the place through the side door, she an awered "Yes" in a firm clear tone and smiled at the apopientic appearance of her lawyer, who gasped "She's wrong, your Honor. The pleads not guilty. I'm her counsel, and am sure she didn't sell to the officer."

In spite of his violent efforts to have her plead not guilty, she looked straight at the Justice again and said. "I sold that whiskey, and am not here to lie about it for ather take the consequences than its."

Her lawyer retired confusedly to commune with him self, and an audible smile went around. She furnished glub hall, and when she left the court room there was more than one compliment for her pinch and honesty.

#### His Existence Threatened.

"He threatened to kick a lung out of me, your Honer, and, as I sain't got but one lung. I ups and hits bim in the rib; but I ain't got malace in my heart ag'in him. sir," pleaded Edward Clinton in the Essen Agricat Police Court resterior. He and the Hay family live at 55 Avenue D, and quarreited. Clinton broke into Hay's room, and in the dignt livey had a "to broken said chased Clinton out of the room, pounding him vigorous-ity with a hammer. Clinton promised to move, and Jus-tice l'atterson discharged him.

#### No Tickee, No Washee, Sure. "I'll pull the pigtail off ye, you moon-eyed savage." John Dowling of 110 Bedford street said to ties Wan in his laundry. 75 Faxter street, Saturday even-

ing. "D' ye think that I am going to let a Chinyman walk away wid me shirt!"

Lee Walk since war was aircady declared picked up his froning board and battered Dowling with it. Dowling puminelled one Walk and drove his head through several halte of giss.

Him welly bad Hishman, Judge, "Goe Wah said to Judge Fork." Judge Ford.

"He's a thaving Chinyman," Dowling said. "He has me shirt."

Itowing was locked up for ten days.

Justice Duffy Piles On Couls of Fire. A young man in evening dress, who was arrested in West Twenty-eighth street on Saturday night for intoxication, described himself at Jefferson Market Court yesterday meruing as David Morrison. When he was arraigned at the bar justice Duffy sant to him: "I think i know you. You are norrases who wrote me up in the car?" while I was at Long Branch last summer. You said 1'o been sued for breach of promise. It is a long road that has no turning. I suess Fig et even with you now roung man. I great Fig et even with you now roung man. Justice Duffy scowled a minute, and then said: "Well. I suess you may to. Hen't write any more articles about ne.

### Collector Bertoch Arrested.

Herman Bertsch of 192 Bloomfield street

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure. For twenty-five years the standard.—Ads.

THE BALL TOSSERS IN NAPLES.

They Are Taking in the Sights, and Will Play a Few Games in Italy. Copyright 1840, by Tax Sen Printing and Publishing

NAPLES, Feb. 17 .- The Chicago and All America base ball teams arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night, after a tedious railroad ride of thirteen hours. Mr. Spaiding and Lynch preceded the party. The whole party is greatly disappointed at the lack of sporting blood in the Italian authorities. They positively refuse to allow any games of base ball to be played in the amphitheatro here or in the Colosseum in Rome, though for the latter privilege Mr. Spaiding offered to pay \$5,000 and to give half of the gate receipts to charity.

The powers that be object to our playing in the historic ruin partly because the galleries are unsafe but more because they profess to think that such playing would be a desecration

Our opening game in Italy will be played on the 24th inst., and it will have to be played on an open field, as there is no enclosed ground

suitable for the purpose to be obtained. We expected to play in Paris the week following, but our European agents wire us that the snow is a foot deep in Berlin and Vienna, and the weather in Paris is wholly unsuited to ball playing. This news may cause a complete change in our European plans.

Mr. Spaiding feels very much gratified that the State Department at Washington has instructed all American Consuls and diplomatic agents of our Government to accord our party every assistance and courtesy in their power. We will spend Monday in viewing the sights hereabouts. Pompell, Vesuvius, the museums. art galleries, and the churches. We are all well, but some of us are getting tolerably homesick.

#### SUGAR SHARPS ARRESTED.

Mrs. Freund, the Howards, and Haistends Clapped into Jail.

ANN ARBOB, Mich., Feb. 17 .- All the persous interested in the Electric Sugar Refining Company frauds were arrested at Milan last night. The Sheriff returned to this city about midnight with Mrs. Olive E. Freund, William E. Howard, Emily Howard, Gus Ralstead, and George Halstead, and placed them in the county jail. They were arrested for obtaining money under talse pretences, three indictments having been found against them by the Grand Jury in New York in January. One is issued for fraud against the sugar company. and two on the complaint of Larson N. Fuller. an aged citizen of New York, who was induced by the Freunds and Howards to mortgage his home and invest his all in the business. losing it all, and leaving him penniless, On these indictments requisitions were made

on the Governor of Michigan by the Governor of New York, and Gov. Luce issued warrants for their arrest on Feb. 1. These were placed in the hands of C. R. Whitman, an attorney in the case. The trouble has been to get all the persons within the State at the same time. Mrs. Fround was in concealment, and Howard was at Windsor. Yesterday morning they re-

Mrs. Freund was in concealment, and Howard was at Windsor. Yesterday morning they returned to Milan. feeling sure that no criminal action was to be brought. The warrants were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and he went after them in the afternoon.

The prisoners felt crestfallen at first, but by the time they arrived here had regained thoir spirits. As it was late, no bail could be obtained, and they remained in sail. Howard threatened that when they got to New York there would be a sensation greater than had ever stirred that city. Detectives Reed and Ruland of Inspector Byrnes's force were telegraphed for, and will arrive to take the prisoners to New York for trial. The attorney says the company is more interested new in convicting the criminals than in regaining the wealth, and the cases will be pushed.

A bill was filed by the Electric Sugar Refining Company in the Circuit Court yesterday against Mrs. Olive E. Freund, William Howard, the Halateads, Judge Harriman, Dr. Pyle, and William Heek, the last four being holders of mortgages upon the Freund and Howard property. The bill charges a conspiracy of the Freunds and Howards to defraud the sugar company, and asserts that all their property was bought with money fraudulently obtained from the company. It also asserts that mortgages given to the persons named in the bill were fraudulent and given without consideration. The bill asks that the mortgages be declared vold, and that Mrs. Freund and Howard be compelled to place the title of their property bought with money obtained from the company into the till of the company. A temporary injunction was granted restraining any of the parties named from disposing of their property. parties named from disposing of their property

#### COLLAPSE OF A TALL TOWER.

Ten Floors of a Fourteen-story Building Fall in a Heap,

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- One of the tallest buildings in America collapsed this morning. A number of workmen rushed out just in time to escape being crushed under the wreckage. The Owings block is the ruin. It was a beau-tiful Gothic structure. fourteen stories high, at Dearborn and Adams streets, just opposite the Post Office, in the centre of the business district. The ten lower stories fell in, one after another, leaving the walls, the four upper floors, and the roof sta ding in a decidedly shaky condition. In the tenth story the tile flooring was defective, or was damaged by the natural settling of the building. Without the slightesf warning the great mass of tiles and girding forming the injured floor crashed to the story below, carrying that with it, and the two together, acting like a huge pile driver, pounded a way for themselves to the bottom. Chief Swenie of the Fire Department, after looking over the structure, decided that it would not be necessary to pull down the walls would not be necessary to pull down the walls at once, as, though they are out of plumb, there is no immediate danger of their falling in. The building, which was nearly completed, was considered one of the finest in the city. Its upper stories were of pressed brick, the three lower of stone. The roof was completed about three weeks ago. The interior was entirely of tile, supported in place by massive iron girders. Yesterday three iron tanks intended to hold water for the elevator power arrived at the building. One of these, weighing 2,900 pounds, was hosted to the twelfth story. The immediate cause of the collapse was undoubtedly the giving way of the tile deering at the tenth story.

A Complaint Against Bellevue Hospital. George Thorne, the young house painter of 264 Elizabeth street, who was struck by a broken elec-tric light wire on the Bowery on Saturday night and knocked down by the fluid, breaking his arm, comknocked down by the fluid, breaking his arm, complained through his father at Police Headquarters yesterday of the way he had been treated at Believae Hospital. Thorne said that when he arrived at the heaghtal he was taken to one of the warda where the orderly told him to-remove his clothing. His left arm was in spinits and he was unable to help himself. At the same time he was delirious from pain in the head. He says he was silowed to sit in the ward nearly one bour without receiving any medical treatment. Then he left the hospital and found his way home. No one interfered to prevent him. His father and a friend subsequently took him to the Chambers Sirest. Hospital, where he was treated and his fractured arm was properly attended to.

## Suicide from the Steamship Nueces. GALVESTON, Tex.. Feb. 17.—As the Mallery steamship Succes by outside last night waiting to cross the bar, a lady passenger, Miss C. Horton of Bonham,

Tex., an invalid coming home from New York, where she had been under treatment, but with no hope of oure, got out of her stateroom through the window and jumped overboard into the delf. She had no relative in Bonham, and had been an invalid five years, during which time she was cared for by charitable organizations. She had been in New Tork under treatment about two years. The body was not found.

The steamship Lemuria from New Orleans put into this port for repairs last night. She was in a cyclone on Tuesday, in the latitude of Cape Henry, and lost her funnal and three boats, part of her bridge, and everything movable on deak.

In a Cyclone Off the Coast,

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Cunard line steamer Aurania, from New York Feb 9, arrived at Queenstownjat 2:12 P. M. to-day. The Willard school building on Copeland atreet, West Quincy, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss \$21,000; no insurance. gri,000; ne insurance.
George Case, age 17, hanged himself in his father's barn in Hutland, Jetlerson county, yesterday morning lie had been married a year.
John Siewana (whise), and Edward Johnney (blastic) burgiars, escaped yesterday meeting from the ceunty fail at Radeon, N. 7, by counting through the root and uning blankels for a rope. A reward of \$150 is officered for their arress.

# PRICE TWO CENTS.

AN INVITATION TO ALL

BROWN PUBLICLY DISAFOWS HIS SEXTON'S INHOSPITABLE SENTIMENTS. Strangers Welcomed to St. Thomas's Church

and Superintendent Williams's Reported Discourtesy Reproduced from the Paipit. The wet weather kept many pewholders away from the 11 o'clock service at St. Thomas's

Church yesterday, but persons who were not pewholders were on hand in considerable numbers some time before the service began. Many more came afterward. The latter fared the better, for they did not have so long to wait for seats. Those who arrived fifteen minutes before the service had to stand fifteen minutes longer; those who arrived ten minutes before, ten minutes, and so on. For Superintendent Williams's rules are as unalterable as the law of the Medes and Persians. and under them no person, not a pewholder in St. Thomas's Church, can get a seat until the pealter, even when the church is half empty so it was yesterday.

By the time the psafter was reached, the centre aisle of the church was crowded with standers nearly all the way up, and late pewho'ders had all they could do to squeeze through. The rear part of the side aisles was also crowded. While the standers waited pews on either side of them were either empty or not more than half filled. Two or three ladies in the centre, when unable to stand any longer, sank down in the nearest empty seat. Superintendent Williams, on this occasion, in place of bounceing them, not only bade them go up higher,

in the nearest empty seat. Superintendent Williams, on this occasion, in place of bouneing them, not only bade them go up higher, but hingself led the way to a front seat. More than one powholder gave seats to persons who stood near their pows, but, as a rule, the pewholders read the responses or listened to the prayers and portions of the Scrioture Dr. Brown and his assistant read without paying attention to the strangers within their gates.

That it was not until twenty-five minutes past eleven that all the non-pewholders were seated was no fault of Superintendent Williams, after his unalterable rule had left him free to act. His white head could be seen tirst in one part of the building and then in another, as he conducted the strangers to the different ompty pows. Two well-dressed men finally got thred of waiting and turned to go out, showing their disgust by their jooks. Superintendent Williams chased after them, and, overtaking them in the vestibule, asked them if they did not want seats.

What caused Superintendent Williams's manifest change of heart was made evident when Dr. Brown, after congrutulating the congregation that the collection of the previous sunday for the Archdesconry to minister to the poor and the afflicted in the city had amounted to \$2.52, said:

"I call attention to this because you doubtless have sympathized and regretted with me, as I have with you, upon the widespread misrepresentation which has been made of the parish, giving the impression that it is not interested in the poor. This misrepresentation sprang from an article crystallized about an incident of discourtesy which. If true, is represented but which is denied, and against which thirty years of service is entitled to consideration.

"The impression has been conveyed, unitationally no doubt, that the conduct complained of was on the part of a warden, or other member of the vestry. This misrepresentation ments reflecting on the church and its official desk, that any warden or vestryman was milt of the discourteey in questio

cent work it has done. In the Lenten season which is approaching I trust this work will be continued."

All this was said at the reading desk at the time when aunouncements of coming events are made.

When he mounted the pulpit, before beginning his sermon. Dr. Brown spoke as follows:

"I want to add to what I have already said that this church, whatever the opinion of any single man is open to all, rich or poor, and that, under all circumstances, seats will be supplied gratis to all who come, so far as possible. A free, loving, and affectionate invitation is extended to all worshippers. I say this because it is fitting to make a public announcement of the generous open-heartedness of a parish of whose record in the cause of Christ I am proud."

Dr. Brown's sermon, which had for a text the twenty-fifth verse of the ninth chapter of First Coriethians, set forth the true idea of the Church as opposed to the popular one, and contained no further reference to the subject on which he had spoken so strongly.

After the service he told a reporter of The

KILLED HIS PAMILY AND HIMSELF.

Owner in Michigan. ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 17. Frank Silvers the owner of the trotting horse Banker Bothschild, has been living with his wife and two daughters at Tecumseb, ten miles north of here. The girls had just entered their teens. Village Marshal Tom Kyle lives near the Bilvers homestead. This morning Mrs. Ryle noticed no sign of life about Silvers's house, and spoke to her husband about it. An hour later the village marshal and his wife went to the house and forced open one of the doors. In a

house and forced open one of the doors. In a chair in the parlor sat Mrs. Silvers. She had been shot dead, a builet having passed through her temples. Soighbors were quickly summoned and the investigation was resumed.

In a little room up stairs the horrifled searchers found the two girls lying side by side in a bed which was covered with blood. They had been shot through the head also, and both were dead. On the floor at the foot of the bed was Silvers, who, although shot in the head, was still alive. A revolver lay at his side. He was in his stocking feet, and coatless. Silvers bought the pistol yet terday, and it is supposed he began his slaughter at 8 o'clock last night, when pistol shots were heard by the neighbors. It is believed family troubles led to the tragedy. Silvers left a letter which provides for the disposition of his property. He will die.

A Cold Wave Muking for New York, The storm that was felt in this city on Saturday and yesterday passed over the lake regions morth cast through Canada, rain falling in all sections east of cast through Canada, ram failing it all sections east of Obic, with decidedly warner weather. The section of the storm that was left behind remains in the extrema southwest, and has sent the temperature in that part of the country up to between the country up to be east of the country up to the east of the way southand the research the two storms with increasing energy. The temperature at Fert Custer has dropped to 22 being the today, where it will be fair.

The temperature in the city reached 45° restering afternoon, and by 6° M. the son was shining brightly. The rainfail measured i 38-100 inches.

The Weather Testerday.

Indicated by the thermometer at Parry pharmacy in Tax sew building: 34 M. 170; 5 P. 180; 5 P. M. 40°; 12 M. 10°; 180; P. M. 40°; 9 F. M. 40°; 19 M. 40°; 1

Signal Office Predictions, For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Mas-

mehusetts, Bhode Island, Connections, and castern For York, fair; colder, security winds. Yor sastern Fenneylvania and New Jersey, fair; colder; westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia Maryland, Deleware, and Virginia. Fair; followed by rain; warmer; followed by colder, variable winds.

For West Virginia western Penneylvania, and western New York, fair; much colder; northwesterlywinds.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Edward Maloney of 505 Grand street shot John Head of 203 Madinen street in the log in a fight is Grand street near Goerck last night and was street. The Evening High School contract of study in political economy begins to day. New applicable may apply at the school building on Norfolk, near Grand Street. The term closes on or about April 1. The body of Owen Maions, Captain of the lighter Fina fors, who went overboard and was drowned, in a sout its with William Coffey, on Saturdar, was recovered yesterday in the Borth River at Thirty-second Street. Chartes H. Ries, a bookkeeper, living in the fourth flatal 487 Third avenue, was awakened by a noise in his room at 34 o' clock yesterday morning and from a burgiar in his room. He grappied with him and acroused the other senants in the house. The burglar was thrown down and as upon until a pollerman oralle assummoned. The prisoner, William Bell, was held in \$1,000 at the Yorkville Court.

\$1,000 at the Yorkville Couri.

Rether Levy diamond broxer of 7 Catharine street, let Harman Geodatein of 1,607 Lexington avenue have a pair of diamond agrings and a diamond pin on memorand and the sarvings will be a pair of the sarvings of the sarvings will be a pair of the pair o